The Subject (Grammar) الفاعل (Al-faa'el)

Class objective: In this class, we will learn the subject and its rules.

Concept A: The Subject الفاعل (Al-faa'el):

This is the subject of a verb. Each verb must have a subject. It can be explicit or hidden, but we know it from the way the verb is conjugated.

Examples:

English	Transliteration	Arabic
The student studied his Arabic book.	Darasa al-talibu kitabahu al-arabi.	درس الطالبُ كتابَهُ العربيّ.
The student (f) studied her Arabic book.	Darasat al-ttalibatu kitabaha al-arabi.	درست الطالبة كتابها العربيّ.
The girl went out.	Kharajat al-fatatu.	خرجت الفتاة.

Concept B: Verb-Subject Agreement

Rules:

- 1. If the subject comes before the verb, then the verb agrees with the subject completely (gender and number).
- 2. If the subject is not included in the sentence, then the verb will again show full agreement.
- 3. If the verb precedes a plural subject, then the verb agrees in gender, but is always singular.
- 4. If the verb is followed immediately by two or more subjects, the verb agrees with the first of those subjects. If the first of those subjects is plural, the verb will remain singular and agree with it only in gender.
- 5. If a feminine subject following a verb is separated from that verb by one or more words, then the verb may be either masculine or feminine singular.

Below is an example for each of the five rules above. The number for each example corresponds to the number for the rule.

Examples:

English	Transliteration	Arabic
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